

Syrup of Figs
and **Elixir of Senna**
acts gently yet promptly
on the bowels, cleanses
the system effectually,
habitual constipation
permanently. To get its
beneficial effects buy
the genuine.
Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA
FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ per BOTTLE.

Trade Conditions

and the pouring in of great quantities of merchandise purchased for the Spring of 1909 induce us to offer for a few days only

A Cut from 10 to 25%
on all our surplus stock of
Furniture, Stoves,
Carpets, Sewing Machines
and Pianos.

Shea & Burke,
37-41 Main St.

Jan 23



GIVE THE POULTRY A SHOW
If you want to have chickens, turkeys
and pigeons make a good showing at
the annual prize exhibition. Feed
them well, for one thing. That doesn't
mean feed much, but give them the
best of everything they should have
to eat. Boiled down that means.
Buy your poultry food from

CHARLES SLOSBERG'S,
Cove Street (West Side), Norwich, Ct.
Jan 19

BOOK-KEEPING

A thorough, practical
course at the
Norwich Commercial School
Broadway Theatre Bldg.

Elegant Pompadours

The latest and best in
head-dress. The use of
which combined with a
little tact, any lady can
arrange her hair becomingly.
Call and see me.
OTTO STABENOW, Prop.
17 Broadway.

A Grand Chance

to buy a Harness, Carriage or Wagon at
the right price. Must close out 1908
stock carried over to make room for
new goods and new styles to be shipped
Feb. 1st, and will be received in
two or three weeks.
Come and look them over if there is
anything in the line you want at a price.

L. L. CHAPMAN,
Broadway, opp. City Hall, Norwich, Ct.
Jan 13

OUR . . .

Mark-Down

—AND—
Closing Out
Sale

is still going on. Everything is being
sold at exceptionally low prices. It
will pay you to call at our store this
week and get our prices. You can save
money on anything in our line.

SCHWARTZ BROS.,
"Home Furnishers,"
9-11 Water Street
Open evenings. Tel. connection.
Jan 16

LINCOLN COMMITTEE IN WESTERY

**Will Meet this Evening for Organization—Miss Zangrandi
Declines Appointment to New York Public Library—
Cases Continued in District Court—Burial of Walter
Stillman—Milk to be Seven Cents a Quart.**

The Rhode Island Lincoln centenary committee appointed by Governor Higgins at the suggestion of Governor Folger of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Birthplace Association, is co-operating in the preservation of the Lincoln birthplace farm as a national memorial, and to further the object of a nation-wide celebration of the coming centenary, Feb. 12, 1909.

The Rhode Island Lincoln centenary committee is composed of Prof. W. E. F. Munro, Col. Charles E. Abbott, Jr., Dr. Charles H. Chagnon, R. Rev. Thomas P. Donaghy, Hon. Frederick W. Easton, William C. Green, Esq., Rev. Napoleon LeClere, Hon. Charles C. Mumford, Hon. William P. Sheffield and Hon. George H. Utter.

Chairman Munro has requested William L. Clarke, president of the Western New York Lincoln centenary committee to co-operate with the state committee and in compliance therewith the following have been named: Edwin Wilcox, Russell R. Smith, George H. Utter, Rev. Joseph L. Peacock, Charles Perry, James M. Pendleton, J. Irving Mosbach, Prof. E. H. Whipple, Truman D. Babcock, Albert H. Langworthy, John W. Sweney, Dr. Michael H. Scanlon, William H. Holmes, Jr., and William S. Martin. This local committee will meet for organization this (Saturday) evening in the Memorial building.

Miss Maria Zangrandi, an efficient, accommodating and pleasing assistant at the Western New York Lincoln centenary committee, has been offered a flattering appointment in the New York city public library. The offer came to the young lady in the form of a complimentary acknowledgment of her knowledge of library work and her ability to please the exacting patrons of a free public library.

The Western public will be pleased to learn that Miss Zangrandi has declined the offer, preferring to remain in Western. Miss Zangrandi has been an assistant librarian since her graduation in 1905 from the Western High school.

The case against Jacob Herbst, charged with keeping liquor with intent to sell, was called for trial at the session of the Third district court, Judge Oliver H. Williams, Friday morning. Power Solicitor Kingsley declared that he had no knowledge that the case was to be called and was not prepared to try the case. There have been several continuances and the judge insisted that this case be decided next court day. The case was continued until next Friday to give the state opportunity to prepare for prosecution.

By agreement of counsel, the case against Oliver E. Davis, charged with keeping liquor with intent to sell, was continued for two weeks.

The next case was that of the overseer of the poor of the town of Hopkinton against Wilfred Collins, to secure bonds that would prevent a child born to Miss Grace Wright from becoming a charge upon the town. The testimony had previous been taken in this case and the arguments were to have been made Friday. Attorney Ledwith for defendant stated that he had been somewhat indisposed and asked for continuance. He said he would file brief and argument with the court by Wednesday night. Judge Rathbun and Attorney Dixon, counsel for the town, declined to proceed and Judge Williams, however, declined in favor of continuance and will give decision in the case next Friday. It is said that this criminal action will be followed by a civil suit.

Local Lunatics.

Weather-wise, Friday was a May day in January.
The Rev. Joseph L. Peacock will preach Sunday in the First Baptist church, Stonington, at the usual hour.
John S. Gilmore has succeeded Henry T. Vickery, resigned, as janitor of the town court building.

Rev. L. P. Lusk of Grace Methodist church will lead the Saturday evening service at the People's mission.

Herman Dock, inventor of the Dock engine, is critically sick with uremic coma at his residence in High street.
Rev. George Peck, the English evangelist, begins a series of revival meetings.

The Lee & Osgood Company
are showing a line of

Weather Barometers
and
Thermometers

for every purpose.

WEATHER THERMOMETERS include all sizes tin case thermometers for out door use, to the more attractive indoor thermometers in wood or glass front. Also outside mounted thermometers in glass settings.

Our line also includes BATH, STERILIZING, DAIRY, INCUBATOR and FEVER THERMOMETERS.

Everyone should own a FEVER THERMOMETER. Take your own temperature—if it is 98 you are well;

if it exceeds this you have fever and demand a doctor's care.

See the Rough Rider Veterinary Fever Thermometers. Strong and easily read.

Let us supply your wants.

133 Main Street
Jan 12

CALLS ON NATION TO SAVE ITSELF

President's Message Proclaims Need of Conserving Country's Resources.

REPORT OF NATIONAL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

In Sending It to Congress Executive Declares Facts Contained in Document Constitute an Imperative Call to Action—"Permanent Welfare of Our People Cannot Exist Save on a Firm Foundation of Material Well Being"—He Defends General Course of His Administration.

Washington, Jan. 22.—President Roosevelt sent to congress today a message transmitting the report of the national conservation commission. He prefaces the report with his own comment, stating in vigorous terms his conviction that immediate action is needed if the rightful heritage of posterity in natural resources is to be preserved.

The message says:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a report of the national conservation commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the outgrowth of the conference of governors last May, was unanimously approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the national conservation commission and governors of states, state conservation commissions and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

With the statements and conclusions of this report I heartily concur, and I commend it to the thoughtful consideration both of the congress and of our people generally. It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest, and must always continue to rest. It describes and should have the widest possible distribution among the people.

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we neglect for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

Immediate Action Needed.

This first inventory of natural resources prepared by the national conservation commission is undoubtedly the beginning of a series which will be indispensable for dealing intelligently with what we have. It supplies as close an approximation to actual facts as it was possible to prepare with the knowledge and time available. The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate information and better use of the sources of national strength. But we cannot defer action until complete accuracy in the estimates can be reached, because before that time many of our resources will be practically gone. It is not necessary that this inventory should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation and that the present inventory does. As it stands it is an irrefutable proof that the conservation of our resources is the fundamental question before this nation and that our first and greatest task is to set our house in order and begin to live within our means.

The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people, and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, cannot permanently exist save on a firm and solid foundation of material well being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence and disastrous to our future to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to lead them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference nor hostile nor adverse private interests shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

Our Responsibility for the Future.
The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans and by its end very many millions more must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil. With the steady growth in population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our power to hereafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural resources for their livelihood, comfort and convenience. It is high time to realize that our responsibility to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants.

We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but

that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for service waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid, but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use and improvement of all forests still owned by the government and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands. There are differences of opinion as to many public questions, but the American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

We know now that our mineral resources, once exhausted, are gone forever and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$500,000,000 a year. Therefore let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position through state action or otherwise to put an end to this huge loss and waste and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the men both in and out of government who have prepared the first inventory of our natural resources. They have made it possible for this nation to take a great step forward. Their work is helping us to see that the greatest questions before us are not partisan questions, but questions upon which men of all parties and all shades of opinion may be united for the common good. Among such questions, on the material side, the conservation of natural resources stands first. It is the bottom round of the ladder on our upward progress toward a condition in which the nation as a whole and its citizens as individuals will set national efficiency and the public welfare before personal profit.

Industrial Democracy in Danger.

The policy of conservation is perhaps the most typical example of the general policies which this government has made peculiarly its own during the opening years of the present century. The function of our government is to insure to all its citizens now and hereafter the right of happiness. If we of this generation destroy the resources from which our children would otherwise derive their livelihood we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their right to life on this continent. If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessities of life we deprive the Americans of today and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom. Industrial liberty was a fruit of political liberty and in turn has become one of its chief supports, and exactly as we stand for political democracy so we must stand for industrial democracy.

The rights to life and liberty are fundamental, and like other fundamental necessities, when once acquired they are little dwelt upon. The right to the pursuit of happiness is the right whose presence or absence is most likely to be felt in daily life. In whatever it has accomplished or failed to accomplish the administration which is just drawing to a close has at least seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for every citizen. We have realized that the right of every man to live his own life, provide for his family and endeavor, according to his abilities, to secure for himself and for them a fair share of the good things of existence should be subject to one limitation and to no other. The freedom of the individual should be limited only by the present and future rights, interests and needs of the community. We should do all in our power to develop and protect individual liberty, individual initiative, but subject always to the need of preserving and promoting the general good. When necessary the private right must yield, under due process of law and with proper compensation, to the welfare of the commonwealth. The man who serves the community greatly should be greatly rewarded by the community. As there is great inequality of service, so there must be great inequality of reward, but no man and no set of men should be allowed to play the game of competition with loaded dice.

All this is simply good common sense. The underlying principle of conservation has been described as the application of common sense to common problems for the common good. If the description is correct, then conservation is the great fundamental basis for national efficiency. In this stage of the world's history to be fearless, to be just and to be efficient are the three great requirements of national life.

Administration's Aims Defended.

This administration has achieved some things. It has sought, but has not been able, to achieve others. It has undoubtedly made mistakes, but all it has done or attempted has been in the single, consistent effort to secure and enlarge the rights and opportunities of the men and women of the United States. We are trying to conserve what is good in our social system, and we are striving toward this end when we endeavor to do away with what is bad. Success may be made too hard for some if it is made too easy for others. The rewards of common industry and thrift may be too small if the rewards for other and for the whole less valuable qualities are made too large, and especially if the rewards for qualities which are really, from the public standpoint, undesirable are permitted to become too large.

The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to

contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polls. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation, and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people and that public intervention in the affairs of a public service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but, on the contrary, to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people.

The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years and all the policies now being pursued by the government fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

Measures For Country's Good.
Our public land policy has for its aim the use of the public land so that it will promote local development by the settlement of homesteaders. The policy champion is to serve all the people legitimately and openly, instead of permitting the lands to be converted, illegitimately and under cover, to the private benefit of a few. Our forest policy was established so that we might use the public forests for the permanent public good, instead of merely for temporary private gain. The reclamation act, under which the desert parts of the public domain are converted to higher uses for the general benefit, was passed so that more Americans might have homes on the land.

These policies were enacted into law and have justified their enactment. Others have failed so far to reach the point of action. Among such is the attempt to secure public control of the open range and thus to convert its benefits to the use of the small man, who is the homemaker, instead of allowing it to be controlled by a few great cattle and sheep owners.

The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the rights of the private citizen and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employers' liability bill recognized the controlling fact that, while the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employee is a living for himself and his family.

For the Benefit of the People.
We are building the Panama canal, and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public hands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward conservation of our natural resources and the betterment of country life and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil and to an education, for every citizen, for prudent foresight in public matters and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life, and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade.

The obligations and not the rights of citizenship increase in proportion to the increase of a man's wealth or power. The time is coming when a man will be judged not by what he has succeeded in getting for himself from the common store, but by how much he has given to the community and by what the ordinary citizen has gained in freedom of opportunity because of his service for the common good. The highest value we know is that of the individual citizen, and the highest justice is to give him fair play in the effort to realize the best there is in him.

Common Sense Needed.

The tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense.

The national conservation commission wisely confined its report to the statement of facts and principles, leaving the executive to recommend the specific steps to which these facts and principles inevitably lead. According to I call your attention to some of the larger features of the situation disclosed by the report and to the action thereby clearly demanded for the general good.

Waters.

Within recent months it has been recognized and demanded by the people through many thousand delegates from all states assembled in convention in different sections of the country, that the waterways should be improved promptly and effectively as a means of maintaining national prosperity. The first requisite for waterway improvement is the control of the waters in such manner as to reduce floods and regulate the regimen of the navigable rivers. The second requisite is development of terminals and connections in such manner as to regulate commerce.

Accordingly I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways, recommended by the inland waterways commission, be put in effect without delay. It provides for a comprehensive system of waterway improvement extending to all the uses of the waters and benefits to be derived from their control, including navigation, the development of power, the extension of irrigation, the drainage of swamp and overflow lands, the prevention of soil wash and the purification of streams for water supply.

It proposes to carry out the work by coordinating agencies in the federal departments through the medium of an administrative commission or board, acting in co-operation with the states

and other organizations and individual citizens. The work of waterway development should be undertaken without delay. Meritorious projects in known formality with the general outlines of any comprehensive plan should proceed at once. The cost of the whole work should be met by direct appropriation if possible, but if necessary by the issue of bonds in small denominations.

It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset, which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

Forests.
I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

I especially commend to the congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this intimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fail.

The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state and the nation which rests upon the private owners of private lands. The ownership of forest land is a public trust. The man who would so handle his forest as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled.

The report of the national conservation commission says:

Forests in private ownership cannot be conserved unless they are protected from fire. We need good fire laws, well enforced. Fire control is impossible without an adequate force of men whose sole duty is fire patrol during the dangerous season.

I hold as first among the tasks before the states and the nation in their respective shares in forest conservation the organization of efficient fire patrols and the enactment of good fire laws on the part of the states.

The report says further:
Present tax laws prevent reforestation of cut over land and the perpetuation of existing forests by use. An annual tax upon the land itself, exclusive of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut is well adapted to actual conditions of forest investment and is practicable and certain. It is far better that forest land should pay a moderate tax permanently than that it should pay an excessive revenue temporarily and then cease to yield at all.

Second only in importance to good fire laws well enforced is the enactment of tax laws which will permit the perpetuation of existing forests by use.

Lands.

With our increasing population the time is not far distant when the prob-

lem of supplying our people with food will become pressing. The possible additions to our arable area are not great, and it will become necessary to obtain much larger crops from the land, as is now done in more densely settled countries. To do this we need better farm practice and better strains of wheat, corn and other crop plants, with a reduction in losses from soil erosion and from insects, animals and other enemies of agriculture. The United States department of agriculture is doing excellent work in these directions, and it should be liberally supported.

The remaining public lands should be classified and the arable lands disposed of to homesteaders. In the interest the timber and stone act and the commutation clause of the homestead act should be repealed, and the desert land law should be modified in accordance with the recommendations of the public lands commission.

The use of the public grazing lands should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value.

Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate disposal.

The coal, oil, gas and phosphate rights still remaining with the government should be withdrawn from entry and leased under conditions favorable for economic development.

Minerals.
The accompanying reports show that the consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral waste is about one-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses of life and property can be avoided.

Our mineral resources are limited in quantity and cannot be increased or reproduced. With the rapidly increasing rate of consumption the supply will be exhausted while yet the nation is in its infancy unless better methods are devised or substitutes are found. Further investigation is urgently needed in order to improve methods and to develop and apply substitutes.

It is of the utmost importance that a bureau of mines be established in accordance with the pending bill to reduce the loss of life in mines and the waste of mineral resources and to investigate the methods and substitutes for prolonging the duration of our mineral supplies. Both the need and the public demand for such a bureau are rapidly becoming more urgent. It should co-operate with the states in supplying data to serve as a basis for state mine regulations. The establishment of this bureau will mean merely the transfer from other bureaus of work which it is agreed should be transferred and slightly enlarged and reorganized for these purposes.

Conclusions.
The joint conference already mentioned adopted two resolutions to which I call your special attention. The first was intended to promote cooperation between the states and the nation upon all of the great questions here discussed. It is as follows:

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Wonderful New ALVEOLAR METHOD Means New and Perfect Teeth Without Troublesome Plates Or Bridges

This new method for restoring teeth is known as the ALVEOLAR METHOD, which, briefly speaking, means the replacing of missing teeth where there are two or more teeth left in the jaw to work upon, by PLACING THE NEW TEETH ON THE ALVEOLAR RIDGE AND GUMS WITHOUT CUTTING OR BORING INTO THE GUMS OR PERFORMING ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF A SURGICAL OPERATION.

The Alveolar Method is in no sense implantation, the main object being to distribute the strain of mastication upon the alveolar ridge (bony portion of the mouth covered by the gums), and the remaining natural teeth instead of wholly upon the pier or foundation teeth as in ordinary bridge-work.

To illustrate: Ordinary bridge-work is practically a structure built over a chasm (space left vacant by the removal of teeth), a suspension bridge higher in the middle than at either end and supported by piers (the teeth) at either end, which are naturally subjected to a terrible strain in mastication.

Alveolar work has for its foundation the solid alveolar ridge, THROUGH THE STRAIN COMES AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE JUST WHERE NATURE INTENDED IT TO BE—AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED.

If your teeth are in a decadent condition, if former dental work is now proving unsatisfactory, if you are annoyed and suffer with cumbersome and tortuous plates or defective bridges, come in and investigate this wonderful new method, the perfecting of which has marked a new and important epoch in the practice of dental surgery.

THIS WONDERFUL WORK IS SIMPLY AND QUICKLY DONE AND IS ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.

ACT AT ONCE, TODAY, NOW. On your action today depends whether you will have sound teeth and perfect health tomorrow or decayed teeth and deranged digestion. For your health's sake don't put it off one day longer, but COME IN AND HAVE YOUR TEETH EXAMINED FREE TODAY.

Open from 9 till 8 and Sundays from 10 till 2.

KING DENTAL PARLORS,
DR. JACKSON, M.D.
Franklin Square, Norwich, Conn.